



THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES K. POLK, Of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE M. DALLAS, Of Pennsylvania.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO, DAVID TOD, of Trumbull County.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL. JOSEPH H. LARWILL, of Wayne, DOWDY UTTER, of Clermont.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District CLAYTON WERN, of Hamilton, 2d " JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke, 3d " R. D. FORSMAN, of Green, 4th " JUDGE JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaign, 5th " DAVID HIGGINS, of Lucas, 6th " GILBERT BEACH, of Wood, 7th " JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown, 8th " THOMAS MCGRADY, of Ross, 9th " VALENTINE KEEFER, of Pickaway, 10th " JAMES PARKER, of Licking, 11th " GRENVILLE P. CHERRY, of Marion, 12th " GEORGE CORWINE, of Scioto, 13th " CAUTIONS C. COVEY, of Morgan, 14th " ISAAC M. LANNING, of Guernsey, 15th " WALTER JAMIESON, of Harrison, 16th " SEBASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tuscar, 17th " JAMES FORBES, Jr. of Carroll, 18th " NEAL MCCOY, of Wayne, 19th " MILO STONE, of Summit, 20th " BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake, 21st " STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Medina.

22nd " JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke, 23rd " R. D. FORSMAN, of Green, 24th " JUDGE JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaign, 25th " DAVID HIGGINS, of Lucas, 26th " GILBERT BEACH, of Wood, 27th " JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown, 28th " THOMAS MCGRADY, of Ross, 29th " VALENTINE KEEFER, of Pickaway, 30th " JAMES PARKER, of Licking, 31st " GRENVILLE P. CHERRY, of Marion, 32nd " GEORGE CORWINE, of Scioto, 33rd " CAUTIONS C. COVEY, of Morgan, 34th " ISAAC M. LANNING, of Guernsey, 35th " WALTER JAMIESON, of Harrison, 36th " SEBASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tuscar, 37th " JAMES FORBES, Jr. of Carroll, 38th " NEAL MCCOY, of Wayne, 39th " MILO STONE, of Summit, 40th " BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake, 41st " STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Medina.

33-We have been unable to issue this number of our paper at the usual time, on account of this being court week. We shall, however, be able to regain the lost time during the coming week.

33-We have received another letter from our correspondent "Pur Ser," but too late for this day's paper.

OUR PROSPECTS.

This has been a glorious week for the democracy of this country. We have seen and conversed with democrats from all parts of our country, and never were they in better spirits. The cry of "Young Hickory," Dallas and victory, is resounding all over the country.

The meetings and discussions which have taken place, during this week have resulted to the entire satisfaction of the democrats.

MONROE IN THE FIELD.

Below will be found the proceedings of the meeting of the Central Committee of this county:

Mrs. Editor:—You will please publish the following as the official act of the Monroe County Democratic Central Committee at their meeting June 25th 1844.

1st. Resolved, That in pursuance of a resolution passed at the County Convention held August 8, 1843, the claims of the different democratic candidates for county offices shall be settled by the popular vote system.

2nd. Resolved, That the several townships at their meetings select two delegates each, to represent them in the Congressional District convention.

3rd. Resolved, That the time for holding our township meetings be, Friday the 26th day of July 1844, at 1 o'clock P. M. The balloting to cease at 4 o'clock P. M.

As soon as the time of holding the Congressional District Convention is fixed by the committee of the several counties a hand bill will be issued giving in detail the plan of organization for the coming contest.

ALEX. SHAW, Secretary D. C. C.

June 28, 1844.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The National Intelligencer has the following summary of Mexican news:

"FURTHER FROM MEXICO.—We learn further from Mexico, by way of New Orleans, that the Diario del Gobierno (the Mexican government paper) of the 14th ultimo, contains an official notice in relation to the Congress which has been ordered to hold an extraordinary session on the first of the present month. The decree of Senor de Bocanegra, Minister of Foreign Relations, and which has been approved by Valentin Canizales, the acting President, sets forth that the time of the Congress will be decided on the following important points:

"First. In receiving the oath of the President, so that he can enter at once upon the duties of his office.

"Second. In giving to the government the power to increase the army, and furnishing the necessary means for so doing.

"Third. In empowering the government to procure ample pecuniary means, and every thing else which may be deemed necessary, in order that Mexico may recover Texas and preserve the entire national domain.

"Fourth. In taking into consideration everything that the government may send to the Congress to the end that the Republic may be secured, and its independence and honor preserved.

"Such is the substance of the measures which will occupy the time of the extraordinary session of Congress of the first June. In the mean time it was recommended that the deputies should hold preliminary meetings and consultations.

"The Diario is filled, for the most part, with government documents and articles upon the all-engrossing subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States. The Mexican editors, one and all, say that Texas always was and always shall be part and parcel of the Republic, and that the people will confound to the death before an inch of territory will be relinquished.

"General Tonneil has resigned his station as minister of war and marine. A new minister will be appointed on the arrival at the capital of Santa Anna, who is on his way thither."

33-The whigs groaned when they heard of the nominations of Polk and Dallas, and they will groan still more when they are beaten.

For the Spirit of Democracy. NO. VII.

PRIVATE BUSINESS PUBLICLY PAID FOR.

Mr. Editor: One characteristic of most of our so called public works, is the pitiful littleness of the income which they afford in comparison with the immensity of the outlay expended in their construction. Why is this so? Because when one man directs the expenditure and receives all the benefit, and another has to pay the bills, the expenditure becomes lavish and wasteful to the last degree. There is no way to prevent this tendency of things, except to let those that dance pay the paper. In case of our mis-called public works, one little section, county, or district, projects the work, clamors for an appropriation, and obtains it by intrigue, cunning, solicitation, logrolling and underhanded influence, and all the tax-payers in the State have to foot the bill. In other words our public works are all private business publicly paid for. Would the people of Mt. Vernon libel, bullyrag, villify, blackmail, threaten, and attempt to intimidate the TREASURY GUARDS in the House of Representatives, for opposing the extension of the Walbonding canal, if the counties interested had to pay the expense? I tell you nay, if such were the case, they would regard the opponents of that concern as their dearest friends, for the worthless thing will in all probability, never make a return of one tenth of one per cent. on the outlay, if the State shall ever be so foolish as to make the experiment. One thing is certain. If an individual engages in speculations which compel him repeatedly to borrow money by selling his own paper at forty or fifty per cent. discount, we begin to suspect some error in his plans, and if his capital invested makes him a return of less than one tenth of one per cent. per annum, we advise him to discontinue his enterprises. Is not that economy which is wise or foolish in an individual, wise or foolish in a State or community? The question which the subscriber wishes distinctly to propose to the citizens of this county, is, whether it is proper for them to remain silent and make no active opposition to that system of legalized plunder which has been going on in our beloved State for years, or whether they should in conjunction with the other paying counties, employ their political powers against it? Arguments may be fallacious, let facts speak. And if, like the above mentioned unfortunate speculator, we have had our own paper sold at an enormous discount and with as poor a return, let us quit the business.

My space will only permit me to give a very few instances out of the many that might be produced. In one case our State bonds, (bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum,) to the amount of one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, were sold by the commissioners of the canal fund for eighty-eight thousand, three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty eight cents. In another case, two hundred thousand dollars were sold for one hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty one dollars and two cents. In another case, six hundred and eighty seven thousand eight hundred dollars were sold for four hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty seven dollars and thirty three cents. In another case one hundred and fifty three thousand four hundred dollars were sold for one hundred and sixteen thousand, four hundred dollars and 37 cents. And in still another, three hundred thousand dollars were sold for one hundred and eighty thousand. I call these transactions sales—the substance of the matter was and is, that the canal fund commissioners, borrowed the smaller sum, issuing certificates of State indebtedness for the larger sum, giving the difference by way of discount for the sake of the loan—the reader may call them sales or loans or whatever he pleases. And, gentle reader, would you believe it, we paid out of the State treasury no less than eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars, and eighty-eight cents, by way of premium for driving these precious bargains!! Such is the cost of private business publicly paid for!! Let the reader not suppose that the above are the only instances of such wasteful discounts given for canal loans by our good State of Ohio.

For instance two hundred and seventy four thousand five hundred and two dollars and twenty cents were sold for one hundred and ninety two thousand and one hundred fifty one dollars and fifty four cents, being a discount of thirty per cent. In another case fifty two thousand dollars have been sold for thirty nine thousand and in still another case ninety eight thousand seven hundred and seventy nine dollars were sold for sixty nine thousand one hundred and forty five dollars and thirty cents.—These were six per cent. stocks, our seven per cent. have also been sold at a discount. What premium was paid for negotiating these last mentioned loans I know not; but it was currently reported in Columbus last winter that our stockbroker in New York received a compensation of about fifteen thousand dollars per annum in the shape of percentages on the loans which he negotiated. I heard this asserted in conversation repeatedly and I never heard it contradicted. Reader what think you of these things. Is not private business publicly paid for, rather expensive. Fifteen thousand dollars per annum for a New York broker, compare this with the salaries of some of our public servants at home!! Compare Mount Olympus to a mole hill!!! Reader be assured that as tyrants in other parts of the world prevail by force, so our Ohio speculators prevail by fraud.

OSCAR.

SUGAR CROP IN LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Price Current, a well informed journal, contains the following correction of a very erroneous statement now in circulation from the Patent Office report. In the statement alluded to under the head of sugar, the amount produced in Louisiana in 1843 is put down at 37,173,590 pounds. These figures are altogether erroneous:

"The crop of this State in 1843 was estimated by us in our annual statement of 1st September last at 135,000 hds., but it was afterwards ascertained to have been fully 140,000 hds., according to the investigations of Mr. Degelos, who published a minute statement of the product of each plantation. The average estimate for each hd. is 1,000 pounds; consequently, the whole product was 140,000,000 of pounds instead of 37,173,590, or a trifling difference of about 102,826,410 pounds."

The number of cases of yellow fever admitted into the Charity Hospital at New Orleans, from the 1st of January, 1822, to the 1st of January, 1844, was 7,787, of which 3,808 terminated in death. In 1823 there was but one case, in 1831 and 1840 three cases each, and in 1836 six cases.

The Miltonian, published on the west branch of the Susquehanna, says that the grain crops in that region of country look well, and give promise of an abundant harvest.

THE ACT TO PREVENT FRAUD IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The New York Evening Post remarks on this subject, and justly concludes, that federalism, by a solemn vote of its senators, has given evidence of a desire to palm a President on the nation by fraud.

From the Evening Post.

The occasion for the law is acknowledged; the good effect it is likely to produce is not denied. We are on the eve of a presidential election upon which its effect cannot be otherwise than beneficial, and in which it might prevent much spurious voting.—The House of Representatives passed, by a large majority, a bill in which this measure was presented in a most unexceptionable form. The bill went up to Senate, and there, by a whig majority, it was virtually rejected by laying it on the table.

When we recollect that prodigious frauds in the election of 1840 were charged upon the whig party, upon evidence so plausible, to say the least, that many men, not hasty in forming unfavorable opinions of their fellow men, fully believe the charge, we would have thought that the leaders of that party, anxious to show that they, at least, were clear of the iniquity, would have eagerly co-operated in closing the door against future frauds, and would have passed the bill from the House of Representatives, with no other deliberation than was necessary to see that its provisions were properly framed, and adequate to the purpose. If any man expected such an evidence of virtue in the whig members of the Senate, he has been disappointed. The bill was lost in that body, and the next election must take place with all the opportunities for bringing armies of voters from one State to another which existed in 1840.

What are we to infer from this? Simply that it is expedient for the whig party that the opportunity to commit fraud should exist. It is necessary to their success that no check should be put upon the transportation of voters from city to city—from Philadelphia, for example, to New York. They have declared this by a formal proceeding in the United States Senate. The vote of twenty-six to twenty-five, laying the bill on the table, may be translated thus: "Wanted, by the whig party, several thousand pipe-layers for the presidential election in New York and other cities."

It is true, that the whigs had a pretext for voting against the bill. Pretenses are of all things the easiest things for an experienced politician to find. The excuse for not passing the bill, is that two or three of the State government would find it necessary to call a special legislative session to give effect to the law. Not that there is not time enough; but the whig members of the Senate were fearful of subjecting the States to the expense.

When, last year, a whig Congress passed a bill ordering the election of members of Congress to be held by districts in the several States—a measure which, whatever might be its merits, was not one of immediate urgency—the objection was made that such States would be compelled to call special sessions of the legislature to provide for giving it effect. The whig members treated the objection as frivolous, and passed the bill notwithstanding.—They were not then disturbed by any scruples in regard to the expense. This fact is another indication that the argument by which they now oppose the bill is a mere subterfuge, and that their real object is the one we have imputed.

SIGNS IN OHIO AND OTHER STATES.

The Dayton Empire brings us the following renunciation of whiggery to add to the hundreds that meet us from every quarter:

"PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY."

We take particular pleasure in publishing renunciations of whiggery, and have a fair prospect of considerable gratification in that way. We are glad to see you Mr. Smith.

Editors of the Dayton Empire:—My grandfather was a democrat and a soldier in the revolutionary army. My father was a democrat, and I was brought up professing and believing in the principles of democracy. But in 1840, I was induced by the boldness with which the basest charges were made against the democratic party, and somewhat affected by the tremendous excitement got up by the federalist during that campaign, and from hopes that the great promises daily made of future prosperity, of "two dollars a day and roast beef," might be true to go for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." I have since become convinced that I was most woefully deceived, that the principles in which I was matured are the true democratic principles, and that whig promises are made but to catch votes, without any intention on the part of those who make them to redeem them. In short I go for Polk and Dallas, Tod and victory.

JOHN W. SMITH.

Dayton, June 18th 1844.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

From the Camden (N. J.) Eagle. More renunciations of whiggery, here they come.

The people in this neighborhood have caught the spirit with other sections of the country, and are "coming out from among the foul party" by scores. The following letter was sent us for publication last Thursday, by a highly respectable whig in the adjoining county of Gloucester and it is a fair specimen of the feeling which pervades a large body by the whigs in South Jersey:

TO THE PUBLIC.

This is to certify that I voted for William H. Harrison in 1840; but the proceedings of whig party have disgusted me so much that I have concluded to renounce them. Several of my neighbors have come to the same conclusion who voted as I did at the time.

WILLIAM F. PARKER.

Almonesson, June 12, 1844.

AND YET ANOTHER!!!—We have, since the above, received the following from a well known and highly respectable citizen of our own county. The honest yeomanry are everywhere

deserting Clay, and coming out for Young Hickory.

Mr. Mickle:—Sir: As I am informed that the Clay whigs claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of drawing from their vision that deceptive veil. True, in 1840, I voted for Gen. Harrison, but I have become entirely satisfied that Henry Clay is not fit for the high and responsible office of President of the United States, and as an honest lover of my country, I cannot vote for him. He is a man that has changed too often to be trusted with the destinies of this great country. One of the cardinal measures of the Clayites seems to be rags for the working men, and gold and silver for the rich nabob; or, in other words, that gold and silver are two precious for the mechanic and laborer to use.

JAMES STERLING.

Haddonfield, June 14, 1844.

OUT FROM THE FOUL PARTY.

"The cry is still they come."—We cut the following from the Marshall Expounder:

Messrs. Editors:—I see the Statesman is a good deal troubled because one of my anvil's flashed the night of the Democratic glorification. Now I want to explain the reason of it. In 1840 I used to fire these same two anvils, (swivels,) for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," but since then, like a good many others that I know, I have seen the true character of modern whiggery, and now I go for "Young Hickory" and true Democracy. But one of the anvils got so used to whig jubilees in 1840 that now and then it gets off with a hissing noise like cider fizzling out round a bung that doesn't fit well. It flashed so twice the other night—once for Clay and once for Frelinghuysen.

JOHN ROBSON.

THE OLD TORY SPIRIT.

The whig papers are praising up the Native American party of Philadelphia quite rapturously. It pains us to see a party making capital of blood and ruin; but the "Lord seeth."

The Lexington Intelligencer—Mr. Clay's Ashland Organ—has the following:

"With a slight transposition of letters our locofoco friends can have POLK SALLAD as their Presidential dish."

For aught we know this may be a piece of Mr. Clay's own wit. If so, Messrs. Editors, tell him for us, that a plenty of Polk and Sallad is better than a scarcity of "roast beef," to say nothing of the promised "two dollars a day."

Nashville Union.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE.

Mr. CLAY is the only instance in the history of our country of a Cabinet officer fighting a duel!

Mr. CLAY is the only instance of a candidate for the Presidency being under bonds to keep the peace!

Mr. CLAY is the only instance of a member of Congress publishing a general challenge to fight!

Mr. CLAY is the only instance of a member of Congress voting against the wishes of his constituents in furtherance of a bargain by which he was made Secretary of State!

Mr. CLAY is the only instance of a candidate for the Presidency running for that office after two defeats. (Perhaps it would not be improper to say four, for the people expelled him and Mr. Adams together, and his own friends rejected him in 1840.)

STATE ELECTIONS.

The following list shows the time for holding elections for State officers for the year 1844, in the several states:—

Louisiana July 1

North Carolina August 1

Alabama August 1

Kentucky August 1

Indiana August 1

Illinois August 1

Missouri August 1

Vermont September 3

Maine September 9

Maryland October 2

Georgia October 7

Arkansas October 7

New Jersey October 8

Pennsylvania October 8

Ohio October 8

South Carolina October 14

Michigan November 4

Mississippi November 4

New York November 5

Massachusetts November 11

Delaware November 12

Tennessee holds no State election this year.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Stuber Dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned he therefore notifies all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. C. WALTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Woodfield, O. 63-Office opposite the Court House. March 15, 1844.

COWEN & WIRE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WOODSFIELD, O. March 1, 1844.

THOMAS WEST, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO. April 19, 1844.

EDWARD ARCHBOLD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

AND NOTARY PUBLIC, WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO. March 22, 1844.

Wm. F. HUNTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO. March 15, 1844.

DOCTOR J. McMAHON, PRESENTS his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Monroe county, for their liberal patronage in his professional line of business, and informs them that he has removed his office near the public square, in the west end of the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sinclair, where he may be found at all times ready to obey the calls of his profession.

He also informs the public that he has entered into a partnership with his son A. D. McMAHON & PARDON COOK. Having made these arrangements, he hopes to supply the demands of his patrons more punctually than he has hitherto been able to do.

J. McMAHON. Woodfield, April 19, 1844.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS AT WOODSFIELD.

J. G. FLEMING, P. M.

FAIRVIEW (Eastern and Western)—Arrives Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 1 o'clock P. M. and departs the same day at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARIETTA—Arrives Tuesdays at 2 o'clock P. M. and departs Wednesdays at 6 o'clock A. M.

WHEELING—Arrives Tuesdays at 6 o'clock P. M. and departs Wednesdays at 6 o'clock A. M.

SUNFISH—Arrives on Fridays, time varies from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.—all letters for this mail should be in the office before 12 o'clock M.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE—Arrives Fridays at 8 o'clock P. M. and departs Saturdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

ROAD NOTICE.

THERE will be petition presented to the Trustees of Bethel township at their next session, praying for the establishment of a road to commence at or near the creek on the North and South dividing the lands of Jacob Miller and Wm. Day running thence West to an old sugar camp.

WM. DAY. June 28, 1844.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that six weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land office at Chillicothe in the State of Ohio, for a certificate of forfeited land stock, for the amount paid on the North West quarter of section thirty six in township two of range five, in the Marietta District, entered on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1816, and forfeited for nonpayment agreeably to law, and now claimed by us as heirs at law of John McVay, deceased, under the act of the 23d of May, 1828, entitled "an act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands, that have reverted for non-payment of purchase money," the original certificate of the purchase of which has been lost or destroyed.

George Cline & Emily his wife, formerly Emily McVay, John Hill and Lavina his wife, formerly Lavina McVay, Robert Ferrell and Cynthia his wife, formerly Cynthia McVay.

Samuel McVay Edmund Hill and Melissa his wife, formerly Melissa McVay, Henry McVay, David Cline and Jane his wife, formerly Jane McVay.

EDWARD ARCHBOLD, Att'y for Applicants. June 21, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF NED BUNTLINE'S MAGAZINE.

On the first day of May, 1844, the subscriber will issue the first number of a periodical work, to be entitled "NED BUNTLINE'S MAGAZINE," edited by EDWARD BUNTLINE, Esq., late of the U. S. Navy. It will contain two octavo sheets, or thirty-two pages, and be published on the first of every month, new type having been procured for the purpose, and arrangements made for superior and finished mechanical work, it will be issued in a style superior to any thing heretofore published in the western country.

Its contents will be composed of Biographies of distinguished characters, Historical Tales and Sketches, Yarns of the Sea, Moral and Scientific Essays, Army and Navy News, Poetry, Critiques, &c., &c., mostly original. The original matter will be written entirely by western writers of acknowledged worth, who are already engaged to contribute to the columns of this Magazine. The subscriber is determined to merit patronage, and asks as a favor, that which western editors and publishers should demand as a right; a preference for western talent and literature, over the flood of Eastern publications that are permitted to overrun the West, to the ruinous detriment of its rising talent and genius.

It will be so conducted as to become a favorite parlour companion. Price \$2.00 per annum, payable invariably on the receipt of the first number. Any person forwarding a \$10 bank note, current in this city, free of postage, will receive 6 copies. Post Masters authorised Agents. Editors of Western papers inserting this Prospectus six times, will be entitled to the Magazine for one year.

E. Z. C. JUDSON, Publisher and Proprietor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANK NOTE LIST.—Specie Standard.

Corrected from the Cincinnati Enquirer.

OHIO. Ohio Life and Trust Co. on demand. par

Commercial Bank of Cincinnati. par

Franklin Bank, Cincinnati. par

Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati. par

Mech's and Traler's bank. par

Miami Exporting Company, 30 dis

Exchange Bank of Cincinnati, 75 dis

Bank of Cincinnati, 85 dis

Bank of Circleville, 1 dis

" Chillicothe, 1 dis

" Geauga, 1 dis

" Massillon, 1 dis

" Marietta, 1 dis

" Mount Pleasant, 1 dis

" Norwalk, 1 dis

" Sandusky, 1 dis

" Wooster, 1 dis

" Xenia, 1 dis

" Zanesville, 1 dis

Belmont Bank, St. Clairsville, 1 dis

Citizens Bank of Columbus, 1 dis

Columbian Bank, New